PAN AMERICAN fisherman

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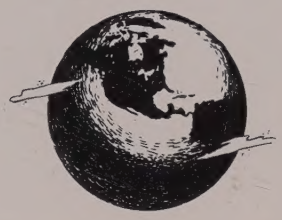


As in the Past . . . So in the Future

All Activities of the American Tunaboat Association

Are Directed to the Improvement and Prosperity

of the Tuna Industry

Wade Ambrose
President

Harold F. Cary
General Manager

AMERICAN TUNABOAT ASSOCIATION

No. 1 TUNA LANE • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

urvey Problems of
ishing Craft Insurance

A nationwide survey aimed at nging about lower insurance rates domestic fishing craft by reduc- losses has been announced by retary of the Interior Douglas Kay.

The survey will be conducted by ston University's Bureau of Busi- s Research under the supervision the Fish and Wildlife Service. It the latest in a series of projects de possible by the Saltonstall-Ken- dy Act—designed to aid the Amer- n fishing industry through re- rch and development.

Preliminary work is now under y by virtue of a Government con- ct whereby $50,000 was made ailable to the university on June for operations to extend over a riod of 18 months. Personal inter- ws with insurance people will veal premium incomes, claim pay- nts, expenses, and profit or loss. Interviews with vessel owners will bring forth information on loss experiences.

Some of the more important questions to be asked in the survey are:

What are the effects of present conditions in the insurance field upon the economic situation in the fishing industry?

What is the frequency and severity of losses?

What relation do present expenditures for safety have to total cost of operation?

Why have many domestic insurance companies withdrawn from the field?

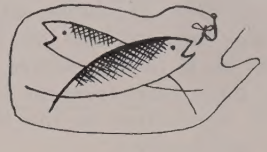
What are the problems of safety equipment and safety education in the fishing industry and can insurance costs be reduced by safety work?

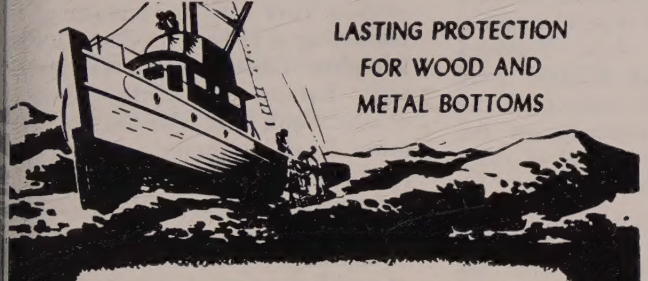
What role can labor unions play in the solution of the problem?

Is there a need for new and expanded insurance programs?

Has there been (and is there still) a reluctance on the part of fishing craft owners to install safety equipment and establish safety rules?

The basic purpose of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act, enacted in the 83d Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower last year, is "to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce." Designed to strengthen the American fishing industry as a whole, the legislation provides that an amount equal to 30% of duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products shall be transferred annually for three years from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. Expenditures for any one year may not exceed $3,000,000.





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FIRST YEAR'S FUNDS FOR

Saltonstall-Kennedy Fishery Program

"THE American commercial fishing industry is now in a better position to realize its production and marketing potential than at any previous time in its long history," Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis declared when he announced the signing of contracts totaling $705,000 for fishery research and market development projects.

These new contracts, between the Fish and Wildlife Service and college and research organizations, complete the commitment of the $3 million authorized for fiscal year 1955 under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act. This legislation, designed to promote trade in domestically produced fishery products, provides that an amount equal to 30% of duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products shall be transferred annually for three years from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

Expanded production and the development of new markets for fishery products are expected to result from this coordinated Government-industry program which has been drafted to produce practical results for the industry in the shortest possible time.

Acting Secretary Davis commended the American Fisheries Advisory Committee for its assistance in the research and development program. "The advice and counsel given to us by this group of experts from the commercial fishing industry for the best use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds has been on inestimable value in getting this program off to such a splendid start," Mr. Davis said. "We look forward to working in close partnership with this Committee."

The Advisory Committee consists of 19 representatives of all segments of the American fishing industry from all sections of the country.

The final contracts signed for fiscal year 1955 include the following of interest to the West Coast:

Salmon Research

$25,000, for one year, with the Alaska Department of Fisheries, to study the effect of predation on the mortality of Alaska salmon in their stream and ocean environments. Voracious fishes, birds, and marine mammals are known to destroy large quantities of salmon. Information gained from this study will serve as the basis of policies regarding the reduction of certain predator populations for the sake of improving the abundance of salmon. This contract brings the salmon research activities under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act to a total of about $215,000 for the 1955 fiscal year.

Gulf of Mexico

$20,000, for one year, with the University of Miami Marine Laboratory, in Florida, to make a biological study of the Florida sponge grounds and the extent and density of the sponge population supporting the industry which operated in extra-territorial waters. An epidemic wasting disease has twice (1938-39 and 1948-49) seriously reduced the quantity of marketable sponges. Effective biological management of the sponge fishery and administration of the Federal Sponge Law are dependent upon reliable biological data. Previous allocations of about $53,000 were made for biological research in the Gulf of Mexico primarily on the study of causes and control of toxic red tide on the Florida west coast.

Gear Development

$70,000 for the purchase and outfitting of a gear research vessel to replace the *Pompano* at Coral Gables, Fla. Such a vessel is needed to conduct experiments with new and improved types of fishing gear, underwater television, electronic devices, and other methods of locating and catching fish designed to increase the efficiency of commercial fisherman.

Fishery Studies; Boat Insurance

A $50,000 contract with Oregon State College, at Corvallis, for 18 months, will cover study of the economics of fish distribution on the Pacific coast to determine: (1) consumption and prices of different varieties of fish in the major Pacific coast consuming centers; and (2) the market potential for fish in the Pacific coast States. The project will undertake to survey major fish consuming markets in California, Oregon, and Washington to determine sources of supply, marketing channels and practices, and prices.

An allocation of $50,000 will permit a study of the fishing industry's hull and protection and indemnity insurance problems. A contract is now under negotiation. Rates and premiums for this insurance have reached phenomenal levels in many segments of the industry. Vessel operations on all coasts have been hampered by this condition. Recommendations resulting from the project should lead to better operating conditions under present insuring methods or new and better insuring methods, both of which should result in lower insurance costs for commercial fishermen. These contracts bring to a total of $243,000 the economic studies being conducted under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act in fiscal year 1955.

Marketing of Fishery Products

A contract for $24,950 has been signed with A. V. Wood & Company of New York City, for a study of the marketing of fishery products in Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Baltimore, Atlanta, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Houston, to determine local consumption of fishery products. This is a field in which information is almost totally lacking. The study is expected to provide background for the orderly expansion of market news, statistics, and economic coverage.

Market Development Activities

$24,000 has been earmarked for the replacement of the Fish and Wildlife Service's educational motion picture prints. Heavy circulation of these Service-supervised productions has caused such deterioration that it is necessary to replace many of the prints and obtain a larger number of copies in order to meet distribution demands. $10,000 has been set aside for preparation of a group of fishery educational exhibits for use at national conventions.

$13,000 has been allocated for the preparation of an educational motion picture of nutritive values of fishery products. This film will give the general public a better understanding of the dietary advantages to be gained by eating fish and shellfish.

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About This Issue . . .

THREE different phases of the past month's activities are outlined in the article "Tuna Troubles Continue," on page 4. Now there's a fourth phase, and we'll give you the last minute scoop on it here.

*

Item No. 4, received too late for inclusion in our regular report, was headlined in the newspapers: "Fishermen's Co-operative Accepts Tuna Price Cut."

*

Boat owners and fishermen had been holding meetings pretty regularly for several weeks, considering the price-cut edict issued by the canners. San Diego fishing groups accepted the reduced price the last week in July, after having previously announced that the boats and men were staying in port until more satisfactory price arrangements were made.

*

After this it was inevitable that San Pedro and Terminal Island groups would take the same action. This they did, the first week in August, but emphasized it was "reluctantly voted" to accept the cut on yellowfin, bluefin and skipjack tuna. Approval of ILWU and AFL union groups was still to be obtained on albacore.

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FISHERY EDUCATION BILL

FOLLOWING is part of a statement by Senator Frederick G. Payne, introducing his Fishery Education Bill:

The United States commercial fishing industry is one of our oldest and proudest. Today some 160,000 Americans operate over 90,00 commercial fishing craft; another 103,000 people are employed as shore workers by the fishing industry itself; while an estimated 300,000 more are employed by allied industries. The 1954 fishing catch totaled 4,700,000,000 pounds, with an estimated value in excess of one billion dollars.

Last year Congress recognized the seriousness of the problems facing the American commercial fishing industry by passing the Saltonstall-Kennedy Bill to encourage fishing research and marketing. This Bill will be of incalculable benefit to the fishing industry in the years ahead.

Today, I am introducing legislation, on behalf of myself and other Senators, to provide for the training of needed personnel for the fishing industry.

Probably no phase of our commercial fishery industries has received less attention than the development of progressive fishery educational facilities in this country. Whereas this field of vocational and academic training has received growing attention and action in other major fishery producing nations, the meager facilities in this country have remained almost unchanged during the past three decades.

This inadequacy has left a serious mark on the efficiency of the industry, but just as important has been its effect on the management and conservation of our fishery resources.

A Serious Need

As the world's fishery industries become more advanced technologically, this serious deficiency in educational facilities is becoming more pronounced and can exert an ever more serious effect on this nation's standing as a major fish-producing and processing factor. While this condition merits immediate consideration because of the importance of the fisheries contribution to the gross national product, it can be even more serious in that it can adversely affect out independence for protein food from foreign sources during periods of international emergencies.

The problem exists at each level of our educational processes—high school—university, vocational, and extension service. In the most nearly comparable industry, agriculture, the future farmers and farm product processors of this country have these advantages. Largely as a result of this, our agricultural productivity and efficiency have increased sharply in the past two decades. This is also true, to a large extent, in our other resources, trades and industries. Yet, for our fisheries there now exists only one major university, one known high school giving courses on the commercial phases of this resource, and no vocational or extension facilities.

Basically, three types of fisheries educational facilities are required to place them on an equitable basis with existing facilities available to our other resources, trades, and industries; (1) high school—college facilities; (2) vocational training units; and (3) extension service.

Provisions of the Bill

I know that existing funds under the legislation previously cited are being well spent, and it is not my purpose to divert any part of them for the training of personnel for the fishing industry. My co-sponsors and I are proposing that an authorization be obtained to establish or augment educational facilities and programs directly relating to fisheries.

This proposal contemplates vocational training at several levels of our educational processes and expansion of graduate school facilities to include training of technicians as well as teachers in the fisheries field.

In our bill, the Secretary of the Interior is given an annual sum of $550,000, and he is authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit private universities and colleges in the several States and Territories of the United States for educational courses of interest and benefit to the fishing industry. This includes the establishment of scholarships for the development of professionally trained personnel, including technicians and teachers in the field of commercial fishing.

In apportioning these funds on an equitable basis, the Secretary of the Interior must take into account the extent of the fishing industry within each State and Territory as compared with the total fishing industry of the United States (including Territories), and other relevant factors.

Section 2 of the bill simply adds the same criteria to the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and makes $375,000 annually available for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry.

Modest Authorization

By comparison with the funds made available for training in agricultural studies, etc., this request for funds is quite modest. There is no provision in this bill for extension courses which are very much needed, if this country is to make the strides in progressive commercial fisheries that other nations are making. The sponsors of this bill feel that text-books techniques and teachers must first be developed before extension courses can be profitably provided for.

Last year, when our committee proposed that 30% of our tariffs on imports of fishery products be earmarked for research for fisheries, we were told that these funds had been earmarked for agriculture, and that in the future our fisheries proposals should rest "upon their own two feet." The sponsors of this legislation have adopted this suggestion in the proposed bill. We know that for every penny spent for research and training in agriculture, this nation reaps many dollars in revenue. We simply wish to do the same for our fisheries industry.

We know that if we can launch an educational program such as I have outlined, the commercial fisheries industry will find many dollars to add to our scholarship fund in order to secure needed personnel. The whole country will prosper as a result of increased revenues, and through the added protection our nation will receive in the way of an added source of fine energy foods in time of war or emergency.

Report from Washington

Items Gleaned from the Nation's Capital

E CONGRESS ADJOURNS.--The rush of last-minute business prevented any al consideration by the legislators of the tuna situation along the cific Coast. Of course, the Western members of both House and Senate t everybody know that Japanese imports are a serious threat to the erican fishermen and boat owners.

But the majority of the Senators and Representatives seemed to ink there were other pressing problems, or else they thought we should t the Japanese do business here rather than with Russia. Anyway, the ngress has adjourned and most of the members were glad to get out of shington immediately, where we have been suffering even more than usual om the heat and humidity of an almost intolerable summer.

Many of the top brass are going on junkets to various parts of the rld--some to see military outposts, others to cultivate the Good Neigh- r policy, and others just to snoop and see what's going on in other untries. All this adds to the belief that Ike will call no special ses- ion except in case of extreme urgency . . . and there'll be no chance for rther legislative action on tuna or anything else until fall.

--o--

APANESE "COUNCIL ON TUNA."--A dispatch from the American Embassy in okyo says that representatives of all segments of the Japanese tuna ndustry met and agreed to revive the "Council on Tuna Exports" in order o present a united front in dealing with the United States. First orga- ized in 1950, this Council has been inactive lately as the interests of anners and freezers began to diverge. The dispatch added:

"Recent outcries in the U.S. against the concessions granted on una in the GATT negotiations and the demands for restrictions on imports f both canned and frozen tuna have apparently convinced the various ranches of the Japanese tuna industry that their mutual interests in reserving access to the American market are more important than their usiness differences. It is expected that the new Council, with the unof- icial assistance and advice of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, will become dominant factor in Japanese tuna exports."

--o--

ATIONAL FISH WEEK, OCTOBER 3-8, 1955.--The first "National Fish Week" as been set for October 3 through October 8, inclusive, 1955 by the .F.I., whose President, Francis W. Taylor, said that "here is a big pportunity for all segments of the fishing industry to participate in a nited promotion to increase the consumption of fishery products."

The date was selected because of the fact that vacations are over, hildren are back in school and families are settling back into their ormal way of life. This date seems most appropriate in view of expecta- ions that bulging beef, pork and chicken supplies mean reduced prices or fall. Also, during the month of October, the cheese industry will put

on a special promotion. The competition for the food dollar this fall looms up as the most competitive in many years.

The Committee members felt that the fishing industry could not sit back and watch these protein foods push fishery products into the background. They decided to go out this fall and make every effort to see that fish and shellfish received its share of the protein food dollar.

--o--

MAGNUSON SEEKS "QUICK REMEDY."--Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, asked the State Department and Tariff Commission to take quick action to aid the tuna fishing industry which he said is being ruined by importation of cheap Japanese caught tuna. Senator Magnuson said he was officially requesting suggestions on a quick remedy.

Magnuson, as Chairman of the Committee's Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, summoned various State Department, Tariff Commission, Interior Department, and other fisheries experts to a conference to devise means of finding relief for the American tuna fishermen. He was joined in his survey of the means of bringing relief to the industry by Senator Kuchel of California, Senator Jackson of Washington, and Representatives King and Wilson of California.

Magnuson read to the conference a report from Milo Moore, fishery expert on the committee staff, who reported the whole tuna industry on the Pacific Coast is "stagnated" because the Japanese imports are taking away the market for their catches. The American boats, he said, can not risk trips to the fishing grounds because of lack of market for their catches. With many boats tied up at the docks, some with tons of tuna aboard in San Diego, the fishing fleet from the Pacific Northwest has not left its northern ports.

--o--

JAPANESE FROZEN TUNA SITUATION.--On July 19 Japanese Cooperative Sales Association set the allocation sales of frozen albacore to the U.S. for the period of August 1 through November 30 at 5,000 metric tons. As of the same date, sales to the U.S. since June 1 totaled 10,300 metric tons with 2,000 tons still on hand.

In addition to a new 5,000 ton allocation August through November this makes probable total maximum sales June 1 through November 30 approximately 16,000 tons as compared with 16,005 tons for export by MITI during the same period 1954.

U.S. Albacore fishing season is now getting under way, hence Cooperative Sales Association is holding present stocks in anticipation of future sales at $285, or higher, with larger dealers reported ready for the purchase of albacore at $275 from financially distressed dealers to prevent sacrifice sales.

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SOVIET ENDS FISHING PACT WITH BRITAIN.--Russia has refused to renew the 1930 Anglo-Soviet fisheries agreement which for 25 years has permitted British trawlers to fish within 3 instead of 12 miles of Soviet coasts.

(Continued on page 21

A previous prize-winning float

San Pedro Fishermen's Fiesta

MEN WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS BUILD A GREAT INDUSTRY—AND CELEBRATE IT WITH A FIESTA

SAN Pedro has set its 1955 Fishermen's Fiesta for October 1 and 2 and already "fiesta fever" is building up for this 9th annual event. It seems a sort of delightful delirium envelops the people of Los Angeles harbor when that festive time rolls around.

For the Fishermen's Fiesta is an extravaganza, a spectacle, a sea-going pageant which ranks as the third most photographed event in America. Radio, television and the newsreels have covered it nationally several years, and this autumn television will show it in color.

Color, incidentally, is its very essence, embodying scores of floating stories of Fairyland, each decorating its 80-foot long purse seine boat with thousands of papiermache blossoms. This autumn the theme will be "Toyland Parade," and several score boats will pick their motif out of that imaginative storehouse and tell it in flowers.

Three past events could have borne the germ for this modern super-spectacle. There was the illuminated parade of 1921, wherein Navy launches vied with fishboats and yachts. There was the impromptu celebration in the "thirties" after fishermen had a bountiful season; they strung their boats with streamers, put their families aboard, and went for a cruise.

Then there was the one fraught of fishermen's rejoicing; their boys and their boats came home from the wars, in 1945. Incidentally, wings played a part in two of them. In 1921, a Los Angeles newspaper flew pigeons with a message from Mayor George Cryer to Admiral E. W. Eberle to touch off the parade. In 1945, a parachutist leaped from a plane with a 40-pound tuna for Mayor Fletcher Bowron to start the show. The parachutist got tangled in telephone wires. No one knows what became of the tuna.

But, it was the booming spontaneity of that 1945 cruise by fishermen and families that made them realize the potentialities were too great to do it alone, so they invited the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce to help.

The pageant has gone forward since then. Fishermen — there are more than 5,000 of them, plus as many cannery workers—still figure on top committees. It still is their show, but the fiesta has gotten so big that even the Chamber had to call on Los Angeles City and County for help —and got it.

Some 250,000 participants are expected as usual to help San Pedro celebrate again this October.

Some 100 boats of the fleet of 2,362 will participate—big vessels that can cruise the Latin Americas and return with potential delicacies for tables around the world.

No one knows exactly what the fishing fleet does for the economy of California; but it is the fourth industry in the State, and this port is "tops" nationally in fisheries. Some folks think it is the world's greatest. Fishermen know it pours some $150 million to $200 million yearly wealth into the Southland.

There is an old saying that "no one goes to sea who does not believe in God." And ever since Christ gave the Apostles James, John, Peter, and Andrew the best bit of advice a commercial crew ever got (on the Sea of Galilee), fishermen have called on the Diety to help them capture the denizens of the deep.

And so the 800-year old Mediterranean religious custom of blessing the fleet is an important and highly colorful feature of this two-day fiesta. One year it was Eugene Cardinal Tisserant of Rome who came to give the blessing; other years it has been Los Angeles' own James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, following a Solemn High Mass at Mary Star of the Sea Church, and a processional of hierarchy, clerics, civic leaders and military to the Fishermen's Wharf.

One year, also, Governor Earl War-

(Continued on page 20)

Fishery Statistics of the United States

THE catch of fishery products in all sections of the United States and Alaska during 1952 totaled approximately 4,418,442,000 pounds, valued at $360,135,000 to the fishermen. This represented an increase of less than 1% in quantity and a decrease of less than 1% in value compared with the landings of the previous year.

There were a number of outstanding developments in the fisheries of the United States and Alaska during 1952 which are worthy of special mention. Menhaden and shrimp catch records were broken while sharply reduced catches of Pacific sardines, Pacific mackeral, ocean perch, and salmon occurred.

Menhaden production off the Atlantic and Gulf States during 1952, broke all previous records with landings totaling nearly 1.4 billion pounds, valued at over $13 million to the fishermen. The catch of this fish was far greater than that of any other species taken by United States and Alaska fishermen.

During the year, the production of shrimp in the United States and Alaska amounted to over 227 million pounds valued at approximately $55 million to the fishermen. Compared with the previous record landings taken in 1951, the 1952 landings represented increases of 1% in volume and 6% in value. The popularity of shrimp continued high during the year as increased advertising coupled with good consumer acceptance made this shellfish the most valuable fishery product taken in the United States and Alaska with respect to the amount received by the fishermen.

The catch of sea herring during 1952 amounted to 211 million pounds compared with 154 million pounds landed during the previous year. A sharp gain in landings of herring in Maine was responsible for the increase in herring landings. The Maine catch of these fish in 1952 amounted to nearly 145 million pounds compared with less than 60 million pounds the previous year. In Alaska the catch of herring amounted to only 46 million pounds compared with nearly 82 million pounds in 1951.

Landings of tuna and tunalike fishes in the Pacific Coast States during the year totaled nearly 323 million pounds valued at over $49 million to the fishermen. This was an increase of 2% in quantity and 3% in value compared with the landings of the previous year. The 1952 production was far below the record 1950 catch of over 390 million pounds. There were no prolonged tieups of the tuna fleet similar to the one that kept the fleet in port for the first three months of 1951.

Among the major fisheries which recorded decreases during 1952 was the catch of salmon in the Pacific Coast States and Alaska which amounted to over 352 million pounds compared with 374 million pounds the previous year—a decrease of 22 million pounds or 6%. In the Puget Sound District of Washington where pink salmon are taken in quantity only in the odd-numbered years, the catch of this species amounted to only 10 thousand pounds compared with nearly 34 million pounds in 1951.

The Atlantic Coast catch of ocean perch during 1952 totaled 189 million pounds, valued at $8.2 million to the fishermen—a decrease of 27% in quantity and 35% in value compared with the record production of the previous year. There were no major tieups in this fishery during the year, but the lowered prices caused in part by increased imports reduced fishing effort for this species.

The Pacific sardine (pilchard) catch during 1952 amounted to only 14 million pounds valued at slightly more than one-half million dollars to the fishermen. Compared with the previous year, this represented a decrease of 96% in volume and 93% in value. The failure of the sardine to appear off California resulted in the smallest catch of these fish in nearly 40 years. In 1936, at the height of the sardine fishery the catch of this species totaled approximately 1.5 billion pounds.

The Pacific Coast mackerel fishery, in 1952, continued the steady decline that has occurred in this fishery during recent years. The catch amounted to 21 million pounds valued at $785,000 to the fishermen—a decrease of 39% in quantity and 16% in value compared with the landings of the previous year.

The per capita consumption of fishery products in the United States during 1952 totaled 11.0 pounds, edible weight, 0.2 pounds less than in the previous year. The per capita consumption of all fish and shellfish during the ten-year period (1939-1948) varied between 7.9 and 11.1 pounds, and averaged 9.8 pounds per capita during that period. Light consumption of fishery products during the war years resulted from the allocation of a large portion of the production to the armed forces and to lend-lease distribution, and to reduced imports. Per capita consumption of fishery products increased markedly in 1950 and has remained

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UNDER the title above we have just received a 350-page book which is for sale at $1.75 per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

In the condensation presented here we have been able to use only those sections of particular interest to the Pacific Coast—omitting many valuable tables, charts and statistical information.

The complete report contains a review of the fishery statistics from all sections of the United States collected by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries during 1953 but covering 1952 data. It is hoped to issue the next annual volume at an earlier date.

—The Editors

★

By A. W. ANDERSON
Chief, Branch of Commercial Fisheries
and
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Chief, Statistical Section
Fish and Wildlife Service

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...een 11.5 and 11.0 pounds (edible ...ght) since that time.

...he following table which con... ...s recorded production for the areas in which surveys were made for the years shown and estimates for other regions, indicates the trend of the yield and value of the domestic catch during recent years.

Pacific Tuna Catch by Types, 1952

...e and Dist.	Albacore Lbs.	Albacore Value	Purse Seines Bluefin Lbs.	Purse Seines Bluefin Value	Bonito Lbs.	Bonito Value
...ifornia:						
...onterey Dist.					100	$5
...an Pedro Dist.	6,700	$1,216	4,220,800	$672,787	1,830,000	176,412
...an Diego Dist.			354,300	60,160	111,700	70,278
Total	6,700	1,216	4,575,100	732,947	1,941,800	186,695

...ifornia:	Skipjack		Yellowfin		Total	
...onterey Dist.			130,900	$22,252	131,000	$22,257
...an Pedro Dist.	10,562,700	$1,355,201	30,290,200	4,782,822	46,910,400	6,988,438
...an Diego Dist.	200,700	25,867	327,100	51,877	993,800	148,182
Total	10,763,400	1,381,068	30,748,200	4,856,951	48,035,200	7,158,877

	Albacore Lbs.	Albacore Value	Bluefin Lbs.	Bluefin Value	Bonito Lbs.	Bonito Value
...ashington:						
...uget Sound Dist.	72,300	$14,100				
...oastal Dist.	104,800	19,379				
Total	177,100	33,479				
...egon:						
...olumbia River Dist.	1,400,100	281,412				
...oastal Dist.	1,185,300	206,241				
Total	2,585,400	487,653				
...lifornia:						
...Northern Dist.	3,456,000	531,540				
...San Francisco Dist.	5,201,400	878,005				
...Monterey Dist.	2,988,700	489,248				
...Santa Barbara Dist.	2,419,800	395,633				
...San Pedro Dist.	13,095,500	2,361,118	200	$40	29,100	$2,806
...San Diego Dist.	22,626,700	3,968,717	1,400	237	171,600	17,091
Total	49,788,100	8,624,261	1,600	277	200,700	19,897
Grand Total	52,550,600	9,145,393	1,600	277	200,700	19,897

Tuna Catch by Districts, 1952

...ate and Dist.	Albacore Lbs.	Albacore Value	Bluefin Lbs.	Bluefin Value	Bonito Lbs.	Bonito Value
...ashington:						
...Puget Sound Dist.	72,300	$14,100				
...Coastal Dist	104,800	19,379				
Total	177,100	33,479				
...regon:						
...Columbia River Dist.	1,400,100	281,412				
...Coastal Dist.	1,185,300	206,241				
Total	2,585,400	487,653				
...alifornia:						
...Northern Dist.	3,456,000	531,540				
...San Francisco Dist.	5,201,400	878,005				
...Monterey Dist.	2,988,700	489,248			100	$5
...Santa Barbara Dist.	2,419,800	395,633				
...San Pedro Dist.	13,102,200	2,362,334	4,221,000	$672,827	1,859,100	179,218
...San Diego Dist.	22,626,700	3,968,717	355,700	60,397	283,300	27,369
Total	49,794,800	8,625,477	4,576,700	733,224	2,142,500	206,592
Grand Total	52,577,300	9,146,609	4,576,700	733,224	2,142,500	206,592

	Skipjack		Yellowfin		Total	
...Vashington:						
...Puget Sound Dist.					72,300	$14,100
...Coastal Dist.					104,800	19,379
Total					177,100	33,479
...Oregon:						
...Columbia River Dist.	107,800	$17,242	381,400	$61,024	1,889,300	359,678
...Coastal Dist.					1,185,300	206,241
Total	107,800	17,242	381,400	61,024	3,074,600	565,919
...California:						
...Northern Dist.					3,456,000	531,540
...San Francisco Dist.					5,201,400	878,005
...Monterey Dist.			130,900	22,252	3,119,700	511,505
...Santa Barbara Dist.					2,419,800	395,633
...San Pedro Dist.	53,517,700	6,866,328	125,429,400	19,805,302	198,129,400	29,886,009
...San Diego Dist.	31,218,400	4,024,049	52,877,200	8,386,323	107,361,300	16,466,855
Total	84.736,100	10,890,377	178,437,500	28,213,877	319,687,600	48,669,547
Grand Total	84,843,900	10,907619	178818,900	28,274,901	322,939,300	49,268,945

San Pedro, California, continued to be the nation's leading fishing port, with landings of 387 million pounds, mainly tuna, valued at nearly $38 million to the fishermen. Gloucester, Massachusetts was in second place with 222 million pounds, mostly ocean perch, followed by Lewes, Delaware with approximately 210 million pounds of menhaden. Cameron, Louisiana, with landings of 195 million pounds of menhaden occupied fourth place in volume while Boston with 173 million pounds, mainly haddock, ranked fifth. San Diego, California was second in value of landings with the catch at this port having yielded over $17 million while Boston ($14 million(was in third place and Gloucester ($9.6 million) held fourth place.

It is estimated that the 1952 catch was marketed as follows: 1,604 million pounds (round weight basis) as fresh and frozen products; 1,248 million pounds for canning; 1,481 million pounds for byproducts and bait; and 85 million pounds for the production of cured products.

The pack of canned fishery products in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii during 1952 amounted to 815 million pounds valued at nearly $306 million to the packers—an increase of 2% in both volume and value compared with the 1951 production. These increases resulted principally from larger packs of tuna and Maine sardines. The 1952 production of fishery byproducts in the United States and Alaska was valued at nearly $68 million—2% less than in the previous year.

Canned Fishery Products

The production of canned fishery products and byproducts in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1952 was valued at $374 million to the packers, an increase of 1% compared with the value of the previous year.

The pack of canned fishery products in 1952 amounted to 815 million pounds valued at nearly $306 million to the packers—an increase of 2% in both volume and value compared with the 1951 production. These increases resulted principally from larger packs of tuna and Maine sardines. Canned fishery products were packed in 445 plants in 25 States and Alaska and Hawaii during 1952.

California led in the production of canned fishery products with a pack

(Continued on page 18)

State of Washington Seafood Products

VALUED AT $45 MILLION IN 1954

PRODUCTION of seafood in Washington state during 1954 amounted to 153,221,000 pounds of food fish and shellfish with a wholesale value of $45,180,000. This is according to the Annual Statistical Report of the State of Washington Department of Fisheries, Robert J. Schoettler, director, Olympia, Wash.

Poundage-wise the total has been exceeded five times since 1935; however, from the standpoint of value it was the richest harvest in the 20-year period. The record Adams River sockeye run on Puget Sound and bumper catches of bottomfish, including halibut, were mainly responsible for the excellent showing.

Salmon fishermen landed 6,970,900 fish worth $15,294,300 to them at an average of $2.19 each. The total weight of 59,420,800 pounds was the largest even-year weighup of salmon since the modern system of recording catches was instituted in 1935. The most prolific species of salmon, the pinks, which occur only on odd-years, did not figure in the fishery. Nevertheless, the landings composed 20% of the entire United States-Alaska salmon production.

The otter trawl, long line and halibut fleets landed 63,948,500 pounds of sole, cod, ocean perch, rockfish and halibut having a processed value of $9,583,200. The otter trawl and long line fishery, stimulated by a good market for fish sticks, accounted for 46,282,100 pounds of the total. Only 1948 was a better trawl year.

Shellfish production totaled 21,079,000 pounds worth $7,290,800 when processed. This includes 10,362,990 pounds of shelled Pacific oysters and 8,314,400 pounds of Dungeness crabs. The crab catch—4,114,600 individuals were landed—was the best since 1949. Other shellfish components were hardshell and razor clams, shrimp and octopus.

The remaining poundage came from smaller fisheries on smelt, herring, sturgeon, shad, and scrapfish.

The statewide canned salmon pack, which absorbed most of the 6,970,000 fish, amounted to 613,025 forty-eight-pound cases, of which 501,000 were sockeye. The last even-year pack to exceed it was in 1930; historically, only four even-numbered years have bettered it since 1914. Puget Sound packers also processed 342,055 cases from salmon, mainly chums, imported from Alaska and British Columbia. The remaining salmon was smoked, kippered, mildcured or sold fresh. The wholesale value of the entire salmon catch, excluding imported fish, was $27,122,000.

The state production of all species composed 3% of the poundage and 9% of the value of all fish products in the United States and Alaska in 1954. Nine states and Alaska outranked Washington in aggregate landings but the value of its canned and processed fish was third highest. The 153,221,000 pounds had a potential retail value of $63,250,000.

Value of Washington Fishing Industry

Value of Fish and Shellfish—1954	
Wholesale Value of Washington Landings	$45,180,377
Processed Value of Imported Products	2,342,600
Total	**$47,522,977**
Value of Vessels and Plants	
Plants and equipment of canneries and other processors and buyers	$21,804,100
Oyster land, including seed and stock	11,495,300
Fishing vessels and gear	34,680,700
Boatyards engaged principally in building and repairing commercial fishing vessels	9,538,300
Total	**$77,518,400**
Other Income	
Operating expenses and salaries of canneries, wholesale houses and other processors and buyers	$17,115,800
Operating expenses of boatyards applicable only to building and repairing fishing vessels	3,655,900
Amount spent annually by fishermen for provisions, clothing, fuel and repairs	12,445,800
Capitalization and financing of the industry	2,272,200
Total	**$35,489,700**
Capitalized Value of Fish and Shellfish Resources to the State of Washington	**$679,150,000**

Value of 1954 Salmon Catch

SPECIES	Total Lbs. Landed	Catch Value†	Processed Value‡	Retail Value
Chinook	9,259,983	$2,500,195	$3,502,730	$4,903,822
Chum	8,651,831	1,038,220	1,764,974	2,470,964
Pink	1,484	208	437	568
Silver	6,331,753	1,203,033	1,804,549	2,526,369
Sockeye	35,175,753	10,552,726	20,050,179	26,065,233
Totals	58,420,804	$15,294,382	$27,122,869	$35,966,956

†Price paid to fisherman for his catch. ‡Value of all landings after canning, filleting, salting, freezing, etc. Includes all by-products. Value based on wholesale price or on F.O.B. Washington dealers' price for shipments out of state.

1954 Salmon Catch by Gear

In Numbers of Fish

GEAR	Chinook	Chum	Pink	Silver	Sockeye	Total
Purse Seine	18,254	242,083	135	90,674	3,756,030	4,107,176
Gill Net	121,252	379,458	62	125,141	881,448	1,507,361
Troll	383,466	14	64	401,657	2,832	788,033
Reef Net	3,438	15,494	4	16,279	180,027	215,242
Other Gear	43,043	102,426	22	87,001	120,609	353,101
Totals	569,453	739,475	287	720,752	4,940,946	6,970,913

ozen Shrimp m Pakistan

The first shipment of frozen shrimp m Pakistan reached the United tes via the "President Monroe," y 25, at Pier 9 in Jersey City, New sey.

The initial consignment of 5,000 . is the culmination of two years research and engineering and plan- g by International Fisheries (Pak- n) Ltd. of Karachi. The fish freez- plant installed by this corpora- n is the first of its kind in Pakis- . The 600-mile sea coast span- g outside Karachi, capital of Pak- n, has been widely acclaimed as world's richest unexplored fish- g grounds. The Pakistan corpora- n will concentrate its freezing op- tions on shrimp collections, in the tial phase, but within a very short e it expects to handle substantial antities of turtle meat, frogs' legs d red snappers.

The quality of shrimp from the rachi waters is graded very high flavor and size, with the average nning approximately 20 pieces to pound.

The most attractive feature about e Pakistan shrimp will be its fresh- ss. The fertile shrimp fishing ounds are all within a radius of 30 iles of the Karachi freezing plant. e average time between catching d freezing is 12 hours. Elsewhere the world, shrimp boats must stay t 6 to 14 days before they can liver adequate cargo to their freez- g plants.

The United States imports of ozen shrimp range approximately 20 million per year from all coun- ies. The Pakistan corporation is ming for regular monthly ship- ents to the U.S. of approximately 0,000 lbs. The freezing plant itself of an average commercial size with n annual capacity of approximately million pounds.

This corporation is an example of ccess through cooperation in inter- ational investments. An interesting spect of the venture is its 3-nation haracter. The capital has been sup- lied jointly by American and Pak- tan interests but it is expected that egotiations will be concluded shortly ith an important Japanese firm hereby it will furnish the fishing leet and deliver the shrimp from the arachi waters to the freezing plant. ayment to the Japanese firm will be nade in the form of a profit-sharing greement with the Pakistan corpora- ion.

New Twist on Imports

A representative of an Astoria, Oregon, fish canner said his organization was investigating the possibility of purchasing tuna from Japanese vessels operating in the New Caledonia-New Hebrides-Loyalties area in the South Pacific. The plan envisages a U.S. refrigeration vessel stationed at Noumea, New Caledonia.

Fish landed aboard that vessel would technically be U.S. produced and thus would be free of the embargoes applying to foreign tuna imported into the United States. The intention appears to be either to can the fish aboard this vessel, or to ship it frozen to the United States.

The representative emphasized that the whole scheme is at present merely under investigation, and even if the necessary arrangements can be made it would be some time before operations could commence.

"Fish of the Month" Promotion Program

To increase the consumption of fishery products in Southern California, the Southern California Fisheries Association has instituted a "Fish of the Month" advertising program, which will feature a variety in plentiful supply during each month of the year. The Association has joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in promoting the greater use of the more plentiful varieties.

Halibut was the first "Fish of the Month," selected for July; salmon is the choice for August. Newspaper food editors in Southern California will be provided with information regarding the various species, and recipes for fresh and frozen fish and shellfish. Radio and TV food shows will be contacted for their support in the promotion of greater fish consumption. Trade associations and related industry representatives are also being contacted.

Whenever possible FWS will coordinate its activities with the Southern California Fisheries Association.

Line Islands Cruise

A commercial fishing vessel, the *Commonwealth*, under charter to the Fish and Wildlife Service for testing the central Pacific equatorial tuna grounds, returned to Honolulu on June 17. For over a month the 112-ton vessel had fished longlines and trolled for yellowfin tuna around Kingman Reef, Christmas, Fanning, Washington, and Palmyra islands of the Line Islands group, which straddle the Equator about 2,000 miles south of Hawaii.

The crew of the *Commonwealth* set from 20 to 30 baskets of 11-hook longlines (a total of 220 to 330 hooks) at 11 locations around the islands, and spent an additional 13 days in trolling. The best longlining was found about five miles south of Fanning Island, where 21 yellowfin were taken, or 6.3 per 100 hooks fished, a good catch rate for this type of fishing. At the other locations the abundance of tuna was considerably lower, averaging 0.6 fish per 100 hooks. In addition to yellowfin, 6 bigeye tuna, 3 marlin, and 2 skipjack were taken on the longlines.

Trolling with six lines for 13 days produced a catch of 100 yellowfin. The best fishing was found at Palmyra, where 20 fish were taken in one day, and at Kingman Reef, where a day's trolling yielded 24 yellowfin.

TUNA TROUBLES CONTINUE

IT has become a knock-down and drag-out battle among the various tuna interests. Fishermen, boat owners, canners, and the Japanese import situation—all have an important stake in trying to work out a deal that will stabilize the tuna industry. Right now it is mighty confused, to say the least.

The following series of events, as reported in daily newspapers of the Southern California area, are typical of today's trends:

1 A nationwide campaign to direct attention to the plight of California tuna fishermen and call for a reduced quota on Japanese imports of tuna began at San Pedro in mid July. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Smith and son Randolph, 11, took off on a tour of 48 states with a trailer emblazoned with signs.

At Los Angeles Harbor the Smiths, whose home is in San Diego, took on a load of literature telling of this year's annual Fishermen's Fiesta, scheduled for October 1-2.

This tour will do double duty, advertising the Fishermen's Fiesta and spreading word of the plight of fishermen, who are unable to sell locally caught tuna because of cheaper importations of Japanese fish. Assisting with the literature was Mrs. Andrew Kuljis, member of the Emergency Committee of Fishermen's Wives and wife of the owner of the boat *Courageous*, which last year was a division winner in the San Pedro Fiesta.

Big signs painted all over Smith's trailer included such slogans as these: "Let's Share Our Abundance but Not Give It Away," "Charity Begins at Home," "The United States Is Losing Its No. 1 Fishery to Imports" and "Japanese Imports Are Taking Our Jobs; Yours May Be Next."

In addition to literature on the fishing problems, Smith has a full-length color motion picture which he plans to show to service clubs and civic organizations across the country. Among the points he will stress are these: hundreds of fishermen are idle in Southern California ports, many with the holds of their boats filled with tons of tuna; the American tuna fleet has dropped from 219 ships in 1950 to 170 today.

2 The commercial tuna fishermen of Southern California made an economically pathetic race for port the last week in July, striving to beat the deadline for a price cut of $40 a ton.

Of the approximately 1200 small albacore boats at sea from San Pedro only 33 made it; 60 small boats got in under the wire at San Diego.

The tuna-packing companies, with the market glutted by duty-free imported fish from Japan and Peru, announced in mid-week that a $40-a-ton cut would be effective at noon the following day.

This word was quickly passed by radio throughout the fleet. Many of the fishermen, although their hold were far from full, pushed full stea ahead for their home ports. Averag load of the ships which made it wa about 10 tons.

The $40 cut was straight acros the board on all types of tuna an tuna-like fishes. Albacore went dow from $350 to $310, yellowtail fro $310 to $270, bluefin from $300 t $260, and skipjack from $270 t $230.

This price cut dramatically point up a situation that has rankled Amer ican tuna fishermen since 1950 when Japanese-caught fish began pouring into this country in substantia amounts.

Last year 5,395,000 cases of Japanese tuna were imported into the United States, already canned or froz

for packing here. This almost alled the American catch of 39,000 cases.

Angered over the $40-a-ton reduction in the dockside price of all types of fish bracketed under the tuna ne, a price cut established by the a canners of Southern California, ermen at a mass meeting in San go agreed to remain in port and use to go fishing until an improv- price can be obtained.

More than 500 fishermen and their es, from ports as far north as aska, attended the protest meeting the Portuguese Hall on Point Lo- , called after albacore was cut m $350 to $310 per ton . . . and er types of tuna as stated above.

The fishermen appointed a com- ttee to study the possibility of rming a co-operative, or joining e already established, in order to rease their economic strength; also push more vigorously for help m the Federal government through position of an import quota on panese tuna, which has been tak- g an increasingly large percentage the American markets away from e domestic fleet. *

LATEST SARDINE ESTIMATES

There are fewer adult sardines off the Pacific Coast of North America today than were caught by commercial fishermen in the 1936-37 season, the Marine Research Committee has estimated. California Department of Fish and Game officials attending the Committee's recent meeting reported that an estimate was made of about 600,000 tons of adult fish off-shore today, as compared to a catch of 791,000 tons during the 1936-37 season.

The Committee also reported that the 1954 year-class appears to have been the poorest one in six years, considering the coast as a whole. Taking the area north of Ensenada, Baja California, the class was just fair.

Forecasting the 1955-56 season, which begins August 1 in the northern area, the committee estimated that about 300,000 tons of adult fish will be available for the commercial catch, of which about 150,000 tons could be caught. This figure is about the same as last season, although strikes and market conditions held the 1954-55 catch to about 67,000 tons.

It was unanimously agreed by the Committee that the sardines off Southern California last season were fish which had formerly spawned in Mexican waters. A larger percentage of the total spawn was off southern California in 1954 than during the previous year.

Although reasons for the northern movement are only speculation, it was reported that water temperatures were warmer and salinity less in 1954 than for the previous five years.

No concentrations of sardines or indications of eggs or spawn have as yet been found north of Pt. Conception this year, the Committee reported.

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EBB 'n FLOW

August Features Salmon as "Fish of the Month"

Salmon has been chosen as "Fish-of-the-Month" for August by the Southern California Fisheries Association, according to Joe Sulentor, president. Publicity and advertising to the housewives of Southern California will build a demand for this fish throughout the month. Food market operators are urged by the association to take advantage of abundant supplies and favorable prices to merchandise this popular menu item.

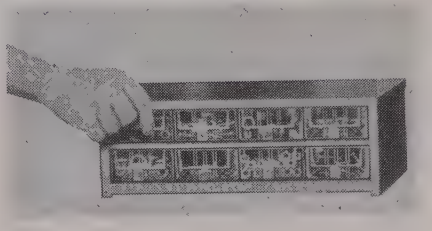
The "Fish-of-the-Month" program was initiated by the Southern California Fisheries Association just last month with satisfactory results. Plans are to select, each month, a fish that is abundant in supply, a popular menu item, and one that suits the family budget, and to promote the consumption of this fish throughout the month in all available channels of publicity.

Other appetizing fish in plentiful supply at attractive prices during the month of August include swordfish, rock fish fillets, scallops and haddock.

Fish Promotion

A joint effort to promote fish is being sponsored by Ross Hatton, Southern California representative of the Fish and Wildlife Service; Charles Croghan, United States Department of Agriculture Plentiful Foods Program with offices in Los Angeles; and the Southern California Fisheries Association through their Public Relations Counsel, Lee & Associates, Los Angeles.

The latter are providing newspaper food editors in the area with information regarding fish and recipes for fresh and frozen fish and shell fish. They are also contacting radio and TV food shows, disc jockeys with view to enlisting their support in the promotion of greater fish consumption. Trade associations and related industry representatives are also being contacted with appeals for support.



Cabinets for Small Parts

A cabinet with eight "See-Thru" drawers is useful for small-parts storage. Transparent plastic enables the user to spot, at a glance, the drawer in which the desired parts are stored. Adjustable crosswise and lengthwise dividers. Handy for small tools, screws, nails, washers, etc. Write General Industrial Co., 573 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Fish and Shellfish Supplies in August

August is a period when fish and shellfish are generally in good supply, reports the Fish and Wildlife Service. The halibut, salmon and tuna fisheries will be operating at high levels on the Pacific Coast.

Most shellfish caught in the United States are abundant in August except oysters. Catches of blue crabs are high along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Lobsters from the New England area, as well as domestic and imported spiny lobster tails, are plentiful. Production of clams and shrimp is also liberal. Over-all stocks of fish in cold storage should be at high levels in August.

Canned tuna is particularly suitable for restaurant use during the "August is Sandwich Month" program. Ample supplies are available at favorable prices.

Cold-storage holdings of halibut on July 1 were approximately 18 million pounds as compared with 21,542,000 pounds on the same date in 1954. The fact that halibut catches have been less than expected in the North Pacific accounts for holdings being down. However, with some of the fishing areas still open in August, holdings will increase considerably, although production for the year is expected to be somewhat less than that of 1954.

Frozen salt-water fillets, including cod, flounder and sole, haddock, pollock, ocean perch, salmon and whi ing, should be plentiful but not over-supply in August. Cold-stora holdings of these fillets were 36,80 000 pounds on July 1 as compar with 43,929,000 pounds on the sa date in 1954.

Supplies of frozen shrimp are mo erate and demand is good, which wi create a firm market in August. Col storage holdings on July 1 were 1 369,000 pounds, 5 million poun below those on the same date in 195

Marine Paint Consultant

Those interested in marine pai problems can have free consultati with an expert in such matters, Ja Robinson, Jr. Sponsored by the I ternational Paint Company of Sou San Francisco, Mr. Robinson will in attendance at the company's e hibit at the convention of the Reta Paint and Wallpaper Dealers Ass ciation, at the Ambassador hotel Los Angeles, August 23-24-25.

Alaska Catch, 1954

The commercial catch of fishe products in Alaska during 1954 t taled 338 million pounds valued over $31 million, according to "Ala ka Fisheries, 1954" issued recent by the Fish and Wildlife Servic This represented an increase of 14 in quantity and 18% in value, co pared with the landings of the pre ous year.

Salmon landings (247 millio pounds) were nearly 27 millio pounds, or 12% above the landin of the previous year. Pink salmo recorded the greatest poundage i crease, with the landings for 1954 88,692 pounds, over 26,000,00 pounds above the 1953 production.

Halibut receipts also rose mar edly during 1954, with over 36 mi lion pounds of this item being lande at Alaska and British Columbia por by U.S. registered vessels. The 195 catch of halibut in this area was ov 9 million pounds, or 35% greate than the 1953 landings. Herring lan ings at 35 million pounds were pra tically the same as the catch of t previous year.

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TIDES OF THE INDUSTRY

hery Markets Third Quarter

teady markets for domestic fish- products—with some weakness to local oversupply—are forecast this year's third quarter, accord- to a report issued by the Fish Wildlife Service.

A firm market is seen for fresh frozen salmon, with supply lib- l and demand good. The market canned salmon should be firm, ording to the report, with supply derate and demand good. Mild- ed salmon is expected to show a m market, a moderate supply, and good demand.

a Unsettled

An unsettled market is predicted canned tuna, with supply liberal d demand good. An industry-Gov- ment promotional campaign to ve liberal supplies of this product o trade channels reached a peak t month and public response has en good. Tariff concessions on im- rted tuna (effective in September) ong with requests by segments of the domestic tuna industry for governmental assistance, make it difficult to gauge future trends in imports and the domestic market. The domestic pack of tuna this year is not expected to equal that of last year.

Fresh and frozen shrimp are expected to show firm markets, moderate supplies, and good demands during the quarter. The market for canned shrimp will be firm, according to the report, with supply moderate and demand good.

Halibut Fishing Seasons

Under the agreement between Canada and the United States, the International Pacific Halibut Commission announced that the first halibut fishing season in Area 3A and 3B as defined in said regulations terminated on July 26, 1955.

The second halibut fishing season in Areas 2 and 1B shall commence at 6:00 a.m. August 5 and shall terminate at 6:00 a.m. Standard Time August 12; and said areas shall be closed to halibut fishing thereafter until reopened in 1956.

The second halibut fishing season in Areas 3A and 3B shall commence August 5 and terminate August 14. Area 3A shall be closed thereafter until reopened in 1956.

The third halibut fishing season in Area 3B shall commence August 20 and terminate September 12; and said area shall be closed to halibut fishing thereafter until reopened in 1956.

The halibut fishing season in Area 1A shall terminate September 12 and shall be closed until reopened in 1956.

Area 1A includes convention waters south of Heceta Head, Oregon; Area 1B, convention waters between Heceta Head and Willapa Bay, Washington; Area 2, convention waters between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer, Alaska; Area 3A, convention waters between Cape Spencer and the Shumagin Islands off the coast of Alaska; and Area 3B, convention waters west of Shumagin Islands and in Bering Sea.

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United States and Alaska Catch, 1941-1952

Year	Pounds	Value to the Fishermen	Average Price per Pound
1941	4,900,000,000	$129,000,000	$2.63c
1942	3,876,524,000	170,338,000	4.39
1943	4,202,000,000	204,000,000	4.85
1944	4,500,000,000	213,000,000	4.73
1945	4,575,500,000	269,900,000	5.90
1946	4,456,000,000	310,000,000	6.96
1947	4,344,000,000	307,600,000	7.08
1948	4,575,000,000	367,000,000	8.02
1949	4,796,000,000	339,000,000	7.06
1950	4,884,909,000	343,876,000	7.04
1951	4,414,045,000	360,826,000	8.17
1952	4,418,442,000	360,135,000	8.15

of well over 300 million pounds valued at more than $120 million. Alaska was second with over 172 million pounds valued at more than $78 million. These areas accounted for 60% of the volume and 66% of the value of the 1952 pack.

The pack of canned tuna and tuna-like fishes amounted to 9.1 million cases (179 million pounds) valued at over $113 million to the canners. The 1952 pack was 884 thousand cases and nearly $14 million greater than the 1951 production. There were no costly tie-ups of the tuna fleet during 1952 comparable to the one that kept the fleet inoperative for the first three months of 1951. Imports of frozen tuna from Japan (69 million pounds) accounted for a greater percentage of the domestic pack during 1952 than for any other year.

The 1952 pack of canned salmon amounted to 4.5 million standard cases (215 million pounds) valued at over $98 million to the canners. Compared with the previous year this represented a decrease of 4% in volume and 10% in value.

During the year, the pack of Pacific sardines (pilchards) amounted to only 107 thousand standard cases (4.8 million pounds) valued at less than a million dollars. Compared with 1951, this was a decrease of 96% in volume and 95% in value. The pack of Maine sardines for 1952 amounted to 3.5 million cases (72 million pounds) valued at nearly $22 million to the packers. Compared with the previous year, this was an increase of 111% in volume and 47% in value.

The 1952 production of fishery by-products in the United States and Alaska was valued at nearly $68 million—2% less than in the previous year. The yield of fish and marine-animal scrap amounted to 221 thousand tons valued at over $27 million to the producers, an increase of nearly 12 thousand tons and almost $2 million compared with 1951. The production of marine-animal oils in the United States and Alaska during the year amounted to 16 million gallons valued at $9.3 million to the producers, a decrease of 11% in volume and 44% in value compared with 1951. Other important byproducts produced during the year were marine pearl-shell, oyster shell, and freshwater shell products, valued at nearly $15 million; and fish solubles and homogenized condensed fish, valued at almost $6 million. Byproducts were produced in 255 plants in 25 States and Alaska during 1952.

Packaged Fish

The production of fresh and frozen packaged fish (fillets, steaks, and split "butterfly") in continental United States during 1952 totaled over 190 million pounds valued at nearly $55 million to the processor. This represented a decrease of 7% in volume and 8 in value compared with the production of the previous year.

Ocean perch fillets, with a production of nearly 59 million pounds was the largest single item of packaged fish produced. Haddock fillets with over 52 million pounds and flounder fillets with more than 24 million pounds were second and third in volume respectively. Haddock, was, however, the most valuable species packaged during 1952 with a value of over $15 million followed by ocean perch (more than $14 million), and flounders (nearly $10 million). Of the total packaged fish reported, 95% was filleted, 3% steaked, and the remaining 2%, split "butterflied."

Because of the importance of the groundfish fishery in New England, that area continued to lead all others in the production of packaged fish and accounted for 77% (146 million pounds) of the 1952 domestic production. The Pacific Coast States accounted for 15%; the Middle Atlantic States, 4%; the Great Lakes States, 4%; while the Chesapeake, South Atlantic, and Gulf States contributed less than 1% of the total.

Frozen Fish Trade

During 1952 the production of frozen fish amounted to 313 million pounds, a decrease of 12.3 million pounds or 4% compared with the freezings of the previous year. The record for freezing was made in 1951 when nearly 326 million pounds of fishery products were reported by freezing plants. It was estimated that a catch of approximately 619 million pounds of fish and shellfish was required to produce the round, dressed, and drawn fish; fish fillets; and shellfish frozen during 1952. Of the total, 249 million pounds consisted of fish and 64 million pounds of shellfish.

Salt-water fish accounted for 77% of the total freezings, while shellfish contributed 20%, and fresh-water fish the remaining 3%. Five items accounted for 63% of the total poundage frozen during 1952. These were: shrimp, 18%; ocean perch fillets, 16%; headed and gutted whiting, 11%; halibut, 10%; and haddock fillets, 8%. Ocean perch fillets dropped from 22% of the total freezings and first place in 1951 to 16% of the total and second place in 1952.

According to geographical sections, the New England States led all other sections in the quantity of fishery products frozen, accounting for 50% of the total. The South Central Area ranked second with 16%, followed by the Pacific Coast States with 12% and Alaska with 10%. During the previous year, New England accounted for 54% of the total, the South Central Area, 17%; Alaska, 10%; and the Pacific Coast States, 9%.

Foreign Fishery Trade

During 1952 the value of the United States foreign trade in fishery products amounted to over $262 million of which $240 million represented the value of products imported for consumption and $22 million the value of exports of domestic fishery products. The value of imports for consumption was 13% greater than in the previous year, while the value of exports of domestic fishery products decreased 39%. The value of fishery products entered for consumption set an all-time high during 1952. The former high year was in 1951 when the value of imports totaled more than $212 million.

Imports amounted to 705 million pounds of edible fishery products valued at over $6 million. Compared nonedible products valued at more than $57 million. Among the more important items received in greater volume than in 1951 were fresh or frozen salmon, swordfish, tuna, and groundfish and other fillets.

Exports of fishery products totaled over 62 million pounds of edible fishery products valued at nearly $16 million; and nonedible products, valued at over $6 million. Sompared with 1951, this was a decline of 63% in the volume of edible exports and 3% in their value. The value of nonedible exports was 26% less than in the previous year. Exports of canned fish and shellfish decreased from 56 million pounds in 1951 to 55 million pounds in 1952 due to reduced shipments of all canned items except tuna.

Pacific Coast Fisheries

During 1952, the production of fish and shellfish in the Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) amounted to approximately 832 million pounds valued at nearly $91 million to the fishermen. This represented a decrease of over 235 million pounds or 22% in quantity and $6.5 million or 7% in value compared with the landings of the previous year. Pilchard landings (14 million pounds) were nearly 315 million pounds below the production of the previous year. Tuna receipts (323 million pounds) rose 5.7 million pounds during 1952 compared with 1951, while salmon (69 million pounds) dropped 28.3 million pounds during the same period.

The near-complete failure of the sardine season in California was the outstanding occurrence affecting the fisheries of the Pacific Coast States during 1952. The failure of the sardine to appear off California resulted in the smallest catch of these fish in nearly 40 years. From a production of 715 million pounds in 1950 the sardine catch dropped to less than half (329 million pounds) in the 1951 season, and sagged further in 1952 when the catch amounted to only 14 million pounds. In 1936 at the height of the sardine fishery the catch of these fish amounted to 1,502 million pounds.

The few sardines caught during 1952 were again taken entirely in Southern California, with less than 600,000 pounds trucked to Monterey, the sardine capital of Pre-World War II days. For the first time since 1917, there were no sardine deliveries to the San Francisco Bay Area, where 36 reduction plants received permits for sardine reduction operation two years previously. Since 1950, however, nearly all the San Francisco Bay plants have been dismantled as they had been operating at a loss for several years. With an acute shortage of sardines, as a result of the poor season, the Monterey canneries started packing anchovies in volume as a substitute for sardines in the export trade.

Several outstanding advancements were made in the tuna industry during the year, with a great step forward in the improvement of canning facilities and a further concentration of tuna canneries for more efficient operation. In both San Diego and San Pedro, most canners improved their packing facilities by installing high-speed automatic filling machines, thereby eliminating nearly all hand-packed operations throughout the California industry. Orderly marketing with good consumer demand was reported in the tuna industry during 1952, in contrast to the depressed market conditions of 1951 which demoralized the domestic canned tuna industry price-wise.

Tuna, Mackerel, Sardines

The Pacific mackerel fishery during 1952 continued to decline while the jack mackerel fishery improved materially. This increase was due in part to greater fishing effort as a result of the collapse of the sardine fishery during the year. Productive jack mackerel banks 100 miles offshore from San Diego (Cortez and Tanner Banks) contributed to the improved jack mackerel fishery.

One of the biggest disappointments in the Pacific Coast States fisheries during 1952, was the almost total failure of the tuna fishery in Washington and the comparatively meager tuna production in Oregon. Continuing the sharp decline which began 3 years ago, this fishery produced so little in 1952 that many of the vessels which had outfitted for tuna fishing made no effort to fish. As a result, Washington tuna landings totaled less than 200,000 pounds, and most of the 3 million pounds of tuna landed in Oregon was taken in California waters.

Although the Pacific Northwest tuna pack was the third largest in history, comparatively little of the pack was produced from domestic-caught fish. Heavy imports of frozen tuna, chiefly from Japan, supplied the fish for most of the 1952 Pacific Northwest tuna pack. A portion of the frozen tuna used was American-caught fish from Central America.

The Columbia River salmon pack was the smallest recorded since salmon canning became a major industry in that area. The small pack resulted from the loss of the entire month of August for fishing due to a dispute between fishermen and canners on prices and labor conditions. It is believed that if the season had experienced no interruptions, the total Columbia River pack would have at least approximated the ten-year average, as August is normally the month of heaviest production for chinook salmon, the principal species canned on the river. The Puget Sound sockeye salmon pack was successful —the best cycle year since 1912.

Pacific Coast Tuna Fishery

Landings of tuna and tunalike fishes in the Pacific Coast States during 1952 totaled nearly 323 million pounds valued at over $49 million to the fishermen. This represented an increase of 2% in quantity and 3% in value compared with the landings of the previous year. The 1952 production was far below the record 1950 catch of over 390 million pounds.

The 1952 tuna price contract agreed to by fishermen and canners increased the 1951 ex-vessel price of yellowfin tuna by $10 per ton to $320, but decreased the price on skipjack tuna from $290 to $260 per ton. Bluefin tuna was increased by $10 per ton to $310, while bonito and yellowtail prices remained unchanged at $195 and $185 per ton respectively. Prices of albacore tuna started at $350 per ton, but strengthened to $400 by the end of September. The 1951 albacore prices started at $350 per ton and dropped to $300, or less by the end of the season.

Yellowfin was the most important species taken, accounting for 55% of the total landings. Skipjack and albacore represented 26 and 16% respectively with the balance consisting of bluefin and bonito.

In addition to the Pacific Coast landings, 1,975,000 pounds of tuna and tunalike fishes valued at $187,000 were landed at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. A part of these landings consisted of fish captured in the Pacific Ocean, and taken through the Panama Canal by the fishing boats, for delivery to eastern canners. Imports of fresh and frozen tuna into the United States from foreign countries during 1952 amounted to 69 million pounds. ★

Brine Cooling and Freezing

This is a report by the Fisheries Research Laboratory, Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, on work started about 10 years ago to develop the best means of refrigeration of tuna and sardines, using refrigerated brines. Attempts were made to measure the freshness of these fish by using tests for indole, hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, trimethylamine, and carbonyl compounds. Since none of these methods gave satisfactory correlation with organoleptic tests, the volatile-reducing-substances procedure (described in another paper) was developed.

Salt penetration into tuna and sardines held in refrigerated brines was measured. Lowering of the temperature of the brine, of any given concentration, decreased the penetration of salt into the fish.

The nitrogen content of the press juice of fish was measured and was used as a criterion of the degree of denaturation of the protein. Soluble-nitrogen content of press juice was less for frozen fish stored at relatively high temperatures (for example, 20 degrees F.) than at lower temperatures (for example, —5 degrees F.), indicating a greater degree of denaturation at the higher temperatures.

A brine-cooling system for holding sardines or mackerel at 35 to 40 degrees F is described. The essential feature of the system is a brine spreader inlet pipe at the bottom of each brine tank. The system will hold sardines or mackerel in good condition for many days. Rapid circulation of the brine is essential so that fish in all parts of the tank will reach 40 degrees F with in two or three hours.

The conclusion is reached that, in general, a temperature of 40 degrees F will prevent bacterial spoilage to a sufficient degree to permit temporary storage of sardines. For the longer storage periods required with tuna, a temperature of 20 degrees F is required to stop bacterial action. Other changes that occur with tuna held at this temperature (salt penetration, if fish are held in brine, and protein denaturation) indicate that a still lower temperature is desirable.

The following is a summary of the recommended practices for refrigeration of tuna aboard the vessel:

1. Chill tuna in precooled sea water at 29 to 30 degrees F, adding tuna to the brine until the well is full. Maintain at this temperature for 24 hours. (During this time, considerable blood will be removed, which will lighten the color of the tuna meat.)

2. Remove brine completely from stage 1. Add a 20- to 23% brine precooled to 0 degrees to —4 degrees F. Circulate this brine at a rate of 10 gallons per minute per ton of fish until the fish are frozen and reach a temperature of 0 to 10 degrees F.

3. Hold frozen fish in the strong brine for at least 48 hours at a temperature of 10 degrees F or lower. Remove brine and store the fish in dry wells at a controlled coil temperature of no higher than 10 degrees F, preferably lower.

Use of temperatures higher than recommended for freezing tuna will result in the dissolving of considerable protein in the brine. This dissolving of protein can be the cause of large economic losses. Analyses of brines used to freeze fish on commercial tuna vessels showed an average decrease of 935 to 2,185 pounds of protein per vessel. This amounts to an equivalent loss of up to 2½ tons of fish on a single trip.

Tagged Tuna in Hawaiian Waters

The efforts of fishery researchers and commercial fishermen to trace the migrations of Hawaii's skipjack (aku) schools have begun to bear fruit with the recapture of two tagged tuna near Lanai on July 12, according to an announcement by Dr. A. L. Tester, director of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations.

The fish, which were caught by the sampan *Olympic*, had been marked and released by FWS scientists aboard the research vessel *Charles H. Gilbert* in the same area on June 1 and 8 of this year. At the time of tagging, the two skipjack were in different schools, both composed of fish weighing about seven pounds. During the period from May 30 to June 8, a total of 207 aku were tagged in the Lanai area.

Although these recaptures do not provide any evidence of spectacular migrations, but indicate rather that the schools of small skipjack are comparatively stationary at this season, they do give encouraging indications that the fish can survive the handling necessary for tagging and the encumbrance of a vinyl plastic tube threaded under the skin of their backs behind the dorsal fin. This type of tag, developed and widely used by the State of California, has made some astounding records on other species of tuna, as for example in the case of an albacore marked in September 1954 off the California coast and recaptured in Japanese waters in April 1955. Local fishery scientists hope that this record may eventually be rivaled by fish tagged in Hawaiian waters.

There is now a total of 1,799 tuna of various species which (POFI scientists hope) are swimming about the Pacific trailing plastic tubing inscribed with a Honolulu return address. They include 80 albacore, 73 bigeye, 621 yellowfin, 1 kawakawa (little tunny), and 1,024 skipjack. The program is continuing, with 121 more aku tagged in two days aboard the *Charles H. Gilbert*, recently, and with additional tagging on July 7 aboard the commercial fishing sampan *Venus*.

San Pedro Fiesta

(Continued from page 9)

ren, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was honorary chairman. In 1954, Vice President Richard Nixon attended in similar capacity. In years gone by honorary skipperettes like Florence Chadwick, noted swimmer, have helped the regular harbor beauty rule.

For two days the fiesta will hold forth, with carnival, community dancing on the half-mile wharf, folk dancing in native costume by members of the fishing colony comprising 39 nationalities. There will be competition between fishermen for greatest dexterity in net-mending, rope splicing. There'll be food of many nations at booths served by those nationals.

Many folks think the Fishermen's Fiesta has become a husky runner-up to the Pasadena Rose Parade and hasn't reached its maximum—yet. Those folks are right—and the Fishermen's Fiesta of '55 shapes up as the most colorful to date—with Business and Industry participating for the first time.

(Continued from page 8)

plomatic quarters in London thought the decision was dictated by the oviet stand in the current Soviet-Japanese peace treaty talks where apan is pressing for a reduction in the Soviet 12-mile limit of territorial waters.

The 1930 Anglo-Soviet agreement gave British vessels the right to ish within 3 miles of Russian shores despite the Soviet Government's laim to a 12-mile territorial limit. Russia denounced the agreement in 952 but subsequently agreed to its extension on an annual basis pending egotiation of a new pact. Since 1952 Britain has attempted to start negoiation for a new agreement but the Soviet Government has never agreed o complete arrangements for new talks.

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ANNED TUNA FROM SPAIN.--According to a recent Department of State report rom Madrid, there is a considerable and growing interest in the North oast of Spain, particularly around Bilboa, in the export of canned tuna o the United States. It is reported that difficulties in obtaining xport permits may have been resolved and with the recent introduction nd spreading use of live bait by tuna fishermen, this summer's catch ill be increased.

Tuna catches now greatly exceed domestic needs, and according to local fish canner, could be increased a good deal more if a larger market were assured. This canner believes that "exports to the United States ould reach 6,000 to 8,000 tons a year within a few years."

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NTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION.--The seventh annual meeting of he Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was held in Panama (Hotel El anama) on July 14. It was attended by commissioners from Panama, Costa ica and the United States. Peru, Colombia, Chile and Nicaragua also were epresented by observers.

At the opening ceremony of this meeting of the Commission, Robert . Memminger, Charge d'affaires ad interim, heartily conveyed to the delegates, and others, "the great satisfaction of our government that the Republic of Panama is now associated with Costa Rica and the United States in such an important undertaking as the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission." Miguel A. Corro of the Panamian delegation was elected chairman of the commission for the 1955-56 term.

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FISHING VESSEL SUBSIDY BILL.--Representative Cecil King (Calif.) introduced a bill to amend Title V of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to promote the maintenance of the American fishing fleet under competitive conditions; H.R. 7238 stipulates that:

"Any qualified fisherman who is a citizen of the United States, or any corporation of the United States engaged in fishing, may make application to the Federal Maritime Board for construction--differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a new fishing vessel or vessels.

"No such application shall be approved by the Board until it

determines (1) that the applicant will aid in the development of the fishery trade . . . (2) that the applicant possesses the ability, experience and other qualifications necessary . . . and (3) that aid is reasonably calculated to replace worn out or obsolete tonnage.

"No subsidy shall be awarded pursuant to this section if the applicant does not show sufficiently that the fishery products he or it is producing or intends to produce suffer from foreign competition and that the subsidy is needed to keep the American fishing fleet in such status of efficiency as is necessary to meet the foreign competition."

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but no action taken. It probably will come up again in the fall.

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FISHERY MOVIES.--According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, one of the most effective methods of publicizing the fisheries is through the use of motion pictures; many commercial fishing firms have found this serves as good follow-up to their sales and promotional activities.

The Service accordingly is expanding its educational picture program, and at the present time four pictures are in various stages of production . . . in addition to the ten already in circulation.

Members of the fishing industry interested in borrowing prints of the pictures can do so by addressing their requests to the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

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STUDY OF OPERATIONS OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.--This is the title of a report on hearings before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, released recently. The hearings were held to report on the various activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to provide some background on services performed. The report includes statements of Fish and Wildlife Service Director John L. Farley, Assistant Directors A. J. Suomela and E. F. Swift, Assistant to the Director A. M. Day, and the Chief of all branch and divisions of the Service. Graphs, charts, and illustrations are included. Copies of this booklet are available from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Washington 25, D. C.

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EATING SURVEY.--How much of various foods do American families consume? In what form are they purchased and eaten? How much do consumers pay for what they eat in various sections of the country? How do amounts of food purchased vary with income level?

These and other questions may be answered to some extent when the Agriculture Department analyzes a wealth of raw data developed under a recent nation-wide survey of 6,000 households in 42 States.

As the figures are tabulated and interpreted, USDA will report results . . . showing "the areas of low and high consumption for various products--useful in developing estimates of the potential demand for individual foods."

POFI Cruise Reports

HE research vessels *Hugh M. Smith* and *John R. Manning* returned m albacore surveys to the north Hawaii. The two vessels surveyed and of water extending about 900 es in a north-south direction and ng between 139° W. longitude and 5° W. longitude. The cruises of the *ith* and *Manning* were coordinated h a cruise by the California Dertment of Fish and Game which rveyed between the west coast and easternmost portion of the POFI a. These cruises were designed to ect the presence of both deepimming large albacore and surce-troll albacore in this portion of Pacific Ocean, and were timed in cordance with the expected onset of west coast fishery in hopes of tercepting albacore as they moved o the coastal waters.

Longlining was conducted each day ong a number of north-south secon lines. In addition, there was exnsive trolling along the section lines well as intensive trolling on the agonal runs between section lines. he results of these surveys suggest at there were very few albacore in is broad belt of the Pacific during ay and the first part of June, for ly one albacore was taken by each rvey vessel. These were small, troll ze fish and were caught near the uthern end of the survey area. In ldition to the fishing, intensive obrvations were made on plankton nd on the hydrographic features of e area so as to relate the occurence of albacore to the environment.

The skipjack tagging program in lawaiian waters got off to a good art with the release of 587 tagged ish during the course of *Gilbert* ruise 21, which ended in June. The ag used was developed in California nd has been applied to skipjack, yelowfin, and albacore. In addition to agging off the *Gilbert*, the support f the local aku fleet has been enisted in attempting to tag tuna from ommercial fishing vessels. In order o insure the return of any tagged una, posters have been prepared and listributed and an intensive public nformation program has been initiated.

The *Commonwealth* returned from a survey trip to the Line Islands on June 17. During the course of this trip the *Commonwealth* encountered relatively few tuna. The average longline catch was considerably lower than usually experienced in that area and troll fish were also relatively scarce. Despite these difficulties 106 yellowfin were tagged and released for future recoveries. In addition to the direct surveys on the fish, a serial temperature section was obtained between the Equator and 10° N. and the weather and ocean record station at Christmas Island was serviced.

Analysis of the fishing carried out by the *Commonwealth* together with the oceanographic data she is collecting shows that there is a relationship between the abundance of tuna and changes in the environment in the vicinity of Christmas Island, a relationship suggested by analysis of past years' results. The sum total of the observations in the central equatorial Pacific shows that good tuna fishing occurs in relatively warm water that is well removed in terms of time from enrichment by upwelling.

Conversely it appears that newly enriched waters that have not yet developed a forage fauna support relatively few yellowfin tuna. The lag in time between enrichment and the appearance of large numbers of tuna appears to be analogous to the lag in time between the fertilization of a lawn and the appearance of a lush, green growth of grass. These preliminary analyses of the POFI findings suggest that here in the relatively simple environment of the central Pacific, it may be possible to establish general principles that will aid in the interpretation of events leading to good fishing in portions of the ocean characterized by a more complex oceanographic situation. *

Scouting Cruise North of Hawaii

Ideal fishing weather and sea conditions, but a seasonal low ebb in albacore tuna abundance was the gist of the report made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fisheries research ship *John R. Manning*.

The vessel returned to its Pearl Harbor base on Tuesday, June 7, after slightly more than a month of extensive fishery exploration in waters northwest of Hawaii. The cruise was one of a series being made at various seasons to test the commercial fishing potential of the area as a fishing ground for albacore.

The *Manning* stopped at French Frigate Shoals, Lisianski, and Midways islands for a study of the potential tuna live-bait present in the lagoons, then fished a series of eight longline stations north on the 175th west meridian to the vicinity of 40° N. latitude. Neither longlining nor intensive trolling revealed any commercial concentrations of albacore on this section, and a long trolling run to the southeast followed by another series of longline stations along 165° W. longitude produced similarly negative results. Indications are that the albacore which earlier cruises have shown to be present in this area during the winter may migrate elsewhere en masse in the summer, perhaps to the American and Japanese coasts, where there are active albacore fisheries at this season.

Longline Gear Setting

The Territorial Fish and Game vessel *Makua,* out of Honolulu, made Cruise 5 on June 6 for these two objectives:

A. To test new methods of setting and recovering steel and cotton longline gear.

B. To make dynamometer tests of towing strains of various nets and trawls.

In an effort to eliminate the time consumed joining and unjoining units of mainline when fishing conventional longline gear, ten baskets each of steel and cotton longline gear were joined to form two sets of continuous mainline each of which was towed in a 6-ft. circular tub for setting. Setting of both types of gear was done at full speed, about 8.5 knots. Both cotton and steel mainline ran out freely without kinking; however, the wire gear played out unevenly and its velocity varied because of swell action.

Cotton longline gear was recovered by using a grooved drum on the Rowe winch. The mainline was coiled down both in a tub and in baskets. Steel gear was hauled on a grooved head on the Rowe winch and was stored on a single 6-ft. drum. This method appears to be superior to multiple drum storage used previously.

The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Australia.—Recent tuna surveys have apparently confirmed previous reports on the unpredictable occurrence of commercial concentrations of these fish in West Australian waters.

The survey ship "Lancelin" recently returned from a cruise in Geographe Bay on the southwest coast near Cape Naturalists and reported satisfactory catches of oriental bonito and southern bluefin tuna, although sizes were small, with an average of only 10 pounds each for the southern bluefin catch. Northern bluefin and yellowfin tuna have also been caught as far south as Busselton. The survey work is continuing in the Fremantel area.

Australia.—Record catches of spiny lobsters were reported this spring at Abrolhos Islands, Western Australia.

This season 168 men and 104 vessels are operating in the area, compared with 139 men and 85 craft last year. Determined efforts are being made to boost the present substantial exports of cooked spiny lobsters to the United States . . . also to Denmark, Germany and other Continental countries.

Australia.—Japanese tuna (fancy light meat in cottonseed oil) was offered in Sydney recently at prices lower than the corresponding prices of Australian canned tuna.

Australian canners could not hope to compete with such prices which are made possible by Japan's low wage economy. If sufficient Japanese tuna were imported it would kill the young Australian tuna canning industry and might even affect other Australian canned fish as well. It is understood that fish canners are approaching the Dept. of Trade and Customs for protection.

Chile-Peru-Ecuador.—Representatives of Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, met for two weeks in Santiago relative to a reply of the three governments to a proposal made by the United States on problems deriving from the declaration on a 200-mile territorial waters zone established in the agreement of Santiago of 1952.

They reaffirmed the principles of the tri-partite declaration and agreed on the text of a reply. It is reported that they agreed to decline to submit the juridicial aspects of the 200-mile claim to the World Court, but that they are agreeable to negotiating a conservation convention with the United States, provided they can reserve their position regarding maritime jurisdiction.

Dominican Republic.—A company has been formed to initiate a commercial fishing industry in Dominican Republic waters, says a U.S. Embassy dispatch from Ciudad Trujillo. Equipped with two or three small boats the firm will begin operations by fishing for spiny lobsters, shrimp, and tuna, both for domestic consumption and export to the United States.

French Morocco.—Total production of French Moroccan canned sardines in 1954 amounted to about 1.2 million cases as compared to 1.4 million cases in 1953, says a U.S. consular dispatch from Casablanca. The catch of sardines was poor, the quality was mediocre, and the vessel owners had financial difficulties. All these factors contributed to the drop in the pack.

There was a serious decline in French Morocco's exports of canned fish—32,000 metric tons were reported in 1954 as compared to nearly 45,000 tons the previous year.

Germany.—West Germany's new research vessel "Anton Dohrn" returned from its first trip to the North Sea, the Shetland Islands, and the banks off Iceland . . . after a 3-week cruise. The usual hydrographic and biological research was conducted and a substantial amount of fillets were prepared and frozen on an experimental basis with the vessel's modern equipment. Each year the vessel's commercial catch is expected to bring in about 40,000 German marks (US$9,500) to offset its cost of operation.

Greece.—There was a noticeable increase in the consumption of frozen fish in the Athens-Piraeus markets of Greece during 1954 and the first four months of 1955. Greek consumers are gradually getting accustomed to frozen fish.

The vessel "Evridiki" which fishes off the northwest coast of Africa recently delivered 120 metric tons of frozen fish caught on a two-months' trip. An Athens fishery cooperative has contracted with a French fishing firm in Casablanca to deliver approximately 40 tons of frozen fish every 45 days.

Japan.—The Japanese fisheries training vessel "Oshoro Maru," with a crew including 35 fisheries cadets from the University of Hokkaido and six scientists, departed from Hakodate for a training and research cruise in North Pacific waters. The vessel will be engaged until September in training work on salmon and crab fishing, and in making oceanographic observation in correlation with investigations being made during the same period by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the University of Washington's Department of Oceanography, the Pacific Oceanographic Group of Nanaimo, B. C., and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Pakistan.—A Japanese freezer-trawler mothership, the "Tatsuta Maru" of about 550 tons, and two auxiliary otter trawlers of about five tons each, have been fishing for shrimp in waters off the West Coast of Pakistan. For the past four or five months this fleet has fished in the Persian Gulf west of Pakistan under a contract with the Iranian Government. The fleet comes to Karachi under a contract (valid until September 1955) negotiated by a United States citizen who resides in Karachi.

New Organic Research Unit In California

New oceanic research (by the U.S. ...n and Wildlife Service) will be... on September 1 and will be based ... Stanford, Calif. O. E. Sette, Di...tor of the Service's Pacific Oceanic ...hery Investigations in Honolulu, ...H. since 1948, is being transferred ... the West Coast to head this im...rtant new oceanic research project.

The unit will conduct a study to ...ate fishery production to climate ...l ocean conditions. The relations ...ween variations in ocean circula...n and the sudden and as yet unex...ained appearances and disappear...ces of commercial fish stocks from ... customary fishing grounds will ... studied on a broad scale. The work ...ll be of a pioneering nature in ...ee fields of science—fishery, biol...y, oceanography, and meteorology.

The ultimate purpose of the project, according to Service Director John L. Farley, is to discover the natural laws governing fluctuations in abundance of our great commercial fisheries. "Such laws, if they exist and are discovered," he said, "would probably have a general application and as profound an effect on world progress in fishery science as did Newton's laws of motion in mechanics or Ohm's law in electricity."

The Service Director explained that the need for such a study has been demonstrated by the fact that many of our important sea fisheries are subject to large, unexpected and sometimes catastrophic failures. Recent advances in oceanography and meteorology, however, suggest that the abundance of fish may be greatly affected in the weather pattern. If the study of oceanwide events, as they may be related to worldwide weather fluctuations, discloses the causes of major fishery fluctuations, then it may be possible to predict future fluctuations.

Sette has been selected to head the new project because of his extensive experience in both fishery and oceanographic studies, He has been with the Fish and Wildlife Service and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries, since 1924. From that date until 1929 he was chief of the division now known as the Branch of Commercial Fisheries. From 1929 to 1937 he conducted marine fisheries investigations on the Atlantic coast. During the period from 1937 to August 1948 he conducted studies on the sardine fishery from headquarters at Stanford University in California. During World War II he was detailed as Area Coordinator of Fisheries for California. He has been director of the P.O.F.I. research since 1948.

Sette was succeeded in Honolulu on July 1 by Dr. Albert L. Tester who, as senior professor of zoology at the University of Hawaii, had been in charge of the University's fishery education and research program since 1948.

Tester was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada and acquired United States citizenship in 1954. From June 1931 to August 1938, he was associated with the Pacific Biological Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, located at Nanaimo, B. C. Since joining the University of Hawaii in 1948, Tester has worked closely with the P.O.F.I. staff.

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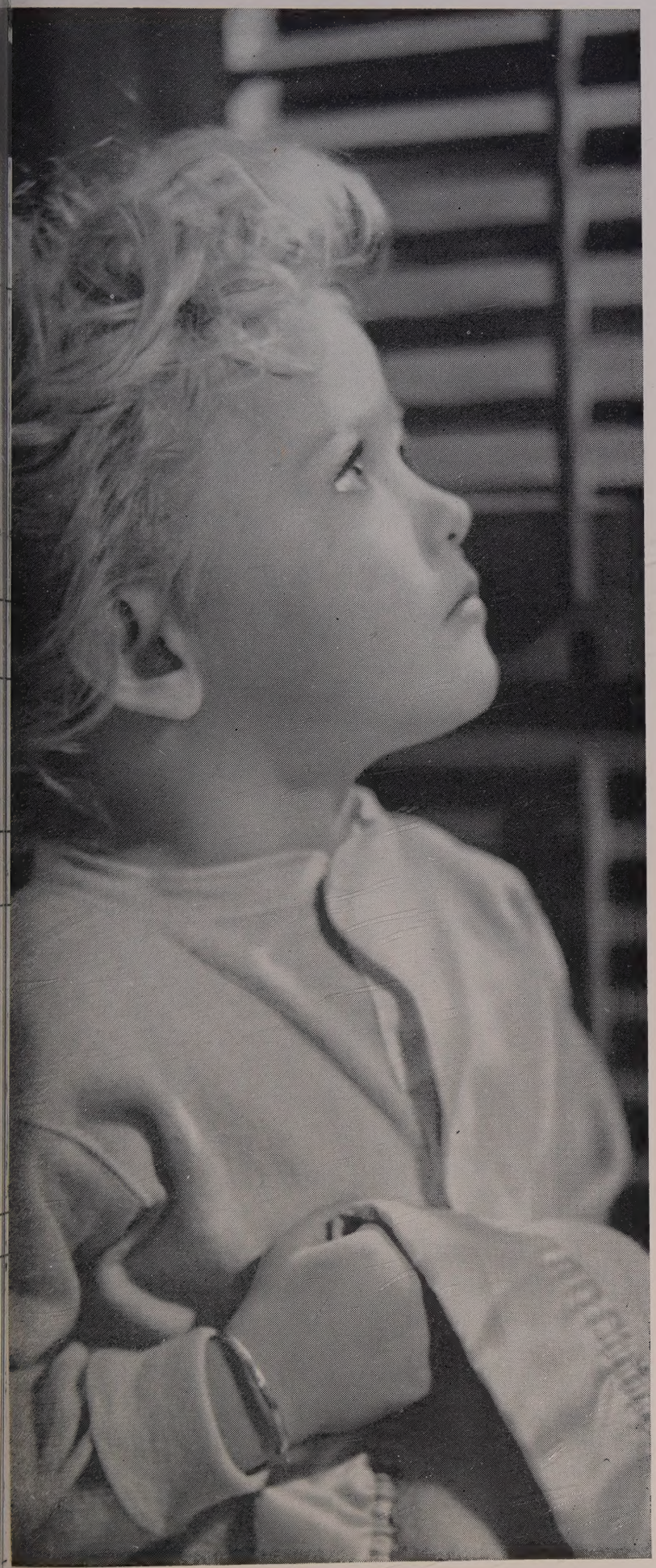

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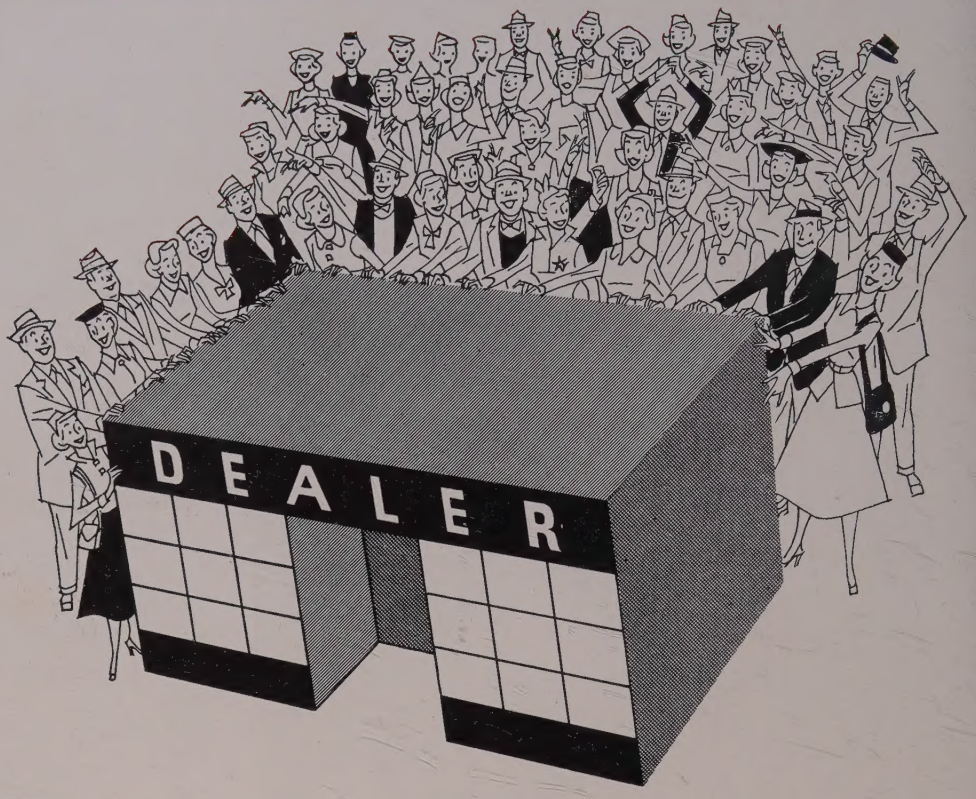

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